

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

Chapter IX. School Government.

By Prof. Dismore.

MANAGEMENT. There are two things essential to the success of every workman, namely, a knowledge of the end to be attained, and plan by which that end can be reached in the time allotted. A teacher should have an accurate conception of the aim of the public school. Speaking in general terms it consists in three things:—First the acquisition of knowledge, second the development of the mind and third the formation of character. Each of these should be considered separately. The acquisition of knowledge should extend to the completion of the branches taught in the District school and to obtaining the diploma offered by the State for such work.

The development of mind must be measured largely by the scholarly attainments of the pupils in the branches taught and by the instruction of the teacher on all related subjects. The studies pursued and the instruction are supposed to be the best material for mind growth that can be furnished.

The foundation for good moral character can be laid in these years. It is the character forming period. The test of its effectiveness will come in the lives of the pupils after their schooling is over.

All this cannot be done in one term of school. Some will be beginning others completing the course. Each class should have a certain definite amount of work laid out for it so that it may look forward to that end, and finally each individual should be judged as to his capacity and planned for accordingly. It is much more satisfactory to all concerned to work to plan than to go forward blindly without any special aim in view.

The government of the school should likewise be well planned. The teacher should determine in what ways he can best handle his school and then proceed in those ways. Some prefer to have their pupils march in and out with order and precision. Also to come to class and return according to prescribed order. It is a good thing if well done but if often happens that the teacher becomes careless and permits the pupils to fall into slipshod habits in which case it were better omitted entirely. The only thing insisted upon here is that there be some plan for each detail and that it should be followed to the letter.

It often happens that plans need to be changed from time to time. Probably no method is so good but that it can be improved upon. To be constantly changing shows weakness, but not to change at all indicates lack of growth. Any rule or regulation should be subject to change, to be modified or dispensed with altogether.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

railroad cannot refuse to accept shipments of liquor in a dry territory. This is because it would give the company too much chance to discriminate against people. Because of this the L. and N. will take back its order to its employees not to accept such shipments.

BUSINESS BETTER.—There are more and more proofs that business is getting better. One of these is that values of stock and bonds are going up all the time and are worth a quarter as much again as they were last fall. The total gain in value of stocks since the panic has been over \$1,700,000,000. At the same time we have stopped buying a lot of fancy things from abroad and have gone right on selling, so we are nearly \$100,000,000 ahead—we have really saved that much out of our trade with the rest of the world.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Eleventh District Republican Convention last Monday in London resulted in the unseating of "Big Bill" Byrley as Chairman and the defeat of the Fairbanks and Matthews forces. When the convention was called Mr. Byrley, contrary to the recent ruling of the State Central Committee refused to recognize delegates with certificates signed by the County Chairmen unless he felt like it. There was a chance for a fight, finally he put an appeal from his ruling before the house and was beaten. Then Charles Logan was made chairman of the convention, and the usual work was done. Later the temporary organization was made permanent.

but there should be a good reason for changing and it should be done with the idea of improvement.

In the management of the school the teacher is called upon to render a multitude of decisions. Many of them must be given at a moment's notice. These decisions are one of the strongest tests of fitness. If they are wisely rendered the teacher gains in strength otherwise he falls to a greater or less extent.

Many questions can be foreseen and some provision made in advance. Others will be sprung suddenly and require a prompt decision. At such a time the teacher should keep a cool head and not speak until he is reasonably sure of his ground. He should take into consideration the circumstances surrounding the question and decide according to his best judgment not permitting his mind to be biased by pleadings or arguments that have no weight. If he makes a mistake he should not hesitate to acknowledge it and avoid a like error in the future.

In this way each decision forms a precedent for future action so that in time almost every important matter will have received consideration and questions may be decided in the light of previous ones whose consequences are known. Thus experience gives us wisdom.

Such matters as the arrangement of the desks, seating of the pupils, adjustment of light and heat are all worthy of careful attention. It is entirely in the teacher's province to decide where each pupil shall sit, but it is not wise to shift any one seat except for good reason. If a pupil persists in whispering or teasing those nearest him it is a natural penalty for him to forfeit his seat for a less desirable place. But it should be understood after the school has permanently seated according to the teacher's idea that each one seat is his own and so long as he conducts himself as he should he will not be disturbed.

Doors, windows and blinds or shades have been mentioned elsewhere. They should all be in good order and be kept so throughout the term so that the school will not be needlessly annoyed. If the room is pleasant and comfortable there will be less friction and better progress will result.

Do not wait for things to get out of order but keep them in order. A teamster does not put off oiling his wagon until the screeching of the wheel reminds him of it but examines ahead and applies the oil in time to avoid trouble, thus saving his wagon, his team and perhaps his temper. This principle applied in the school room will work equally well. Oil the bearings before the machinery begins to screech.

The Committee on Credentials brought in a report seating the Taft delegations from Whitley, Pulaski and Knox Counties. The report was adopted putting the Edwards and Taft men in the saddle. The resolutions endorsed the administration of Roosevelt and Wilson, and the candidacy of Taft and Edwards.

R. P. Ernst was recommended for National Committeeman, E. S. Helburn, of Middlesboro, and E. P. Combest, of Casey, were named without opposition as delegates to the National Convention, Fairbanks adherents refusing to take part in the proceedings.

R. M. Stansberry, of Knox county, and C. K. Calvert, of Leslie county, were made alternates, Lieburn Phelps, of Russell, was selected for elector, and W. C. Black of Barbourville, Knox county, was named as assistant elector.

A. L. Siler was elected District Chairman, succeeding W. W. Byrley. J. W. Simpson of Wayne county, was elected Secretary, and H. G. Arterberry, of Monroe county, Assistant Secretary of the Eleventh Congressional District Convention.

In the Sixth District, too Ernst and Taft won easily.

Spare Money Hypothecated. "Madam, your husband said if I would call here to-day there'd be an old suit of his clothes I could have." "He ain't going to have no old clothes I'm going to get a new bonnet."

Society Playhouse.

It is easier than it was to get out of one's own station in life both upward and downward. Birth and brilliance have always been admitted to the great playhouse of society, but to-day they take money at the doors.—The Spectator.

BRADLEY ON THE STUMP

(Louisville Post)

Scipio Africanus Bradley took the stump this month with the declaration that the fight was not a fight against Fairbanks, but a fight against Bradley, and he made his personality the feature of the campaign.

This was a tactical mistake, for while the Vice-President is not a magnetic person, he has the personal respect of men of all parties, and he is a much better political leader than W. O. Bradley.

Mr. Bradley has great faith in his own oratory, and he determined to set the State afire.

He went down to Warren county, brought out a Bradley delegate named Smith, and his newspapers said he had turned the scale in the Third district and made it certain for Fairbanks.

Warren county held a large and enthusiastic meeting, with 700 for Taft, and for Taylor for committeeman, and Bradley's man Smith was beaten in his own county.

Then Mr. Bradley went into the Eleventh district. He spoke in Bell, and Bell responded with an overwhelming victory for Taft delegates and for Siler for Committeeman.

Scipio Africanus invaded the Sixth district and made a personal attack on Chairman Ernst. He succeeded in arousing the Taft forces into renewed activity, a few bolting meetings alone indicating that there is any Fairbanks sentiment in the Sixth.

Then Mr. Bradley came to Louisville, where he made his Scipio Africanus speech, expounding his grievances and succeeded in arousing the Bradley Democrats to come to his aid. They did not suffice. All that Bradley, attorney for Democrats charged in the Federal Court with election offenses, secures is, in one ward a bolt by Richardson, a row by Corso, ending with the false charge of police interference to cover up the retreat by Scipio Africanus.

That is what Bradley's personality and Bradley's oratory injected into a campaign means.

Louisville is for Taft by an overwhelming vote. The effort of Todd, Thatcher and Bradley was to stifle the voices of the people.

It failed. The conspiracy of 1905 needed police assistance to be successfully executed. The effort of Todd, Thatcher and Bradley to carry Louisville for Fairbanks needed police assistance.

It did not have it. The police have been taken out of politics. They maintained order and protected alike the Fairbanks men and the Taft men from violence and from intimidation. They stood for peace and order just as in the election of 1907, and the result is the faithful record of the people's purpose, notwithstanding certain acts of violence and certain deliberate purposes to obstruct the voting.

MR. EDWARDS AIDS SOLDIERS

Manchester, Ky.,

April 10, 1908.

To the soldiers of the Eleventh Dis.

I desire to say that I have been a Pension Agent for about seven years and procured about one thousand pensions for soldiers, widows, minor children and dependent parents, and since Hon. D. C. Edwards has been in Congress he has done more for the soldiers and their widows than any other member who has represented us from the Eleventh District, and I appeal to all soldiers and their friends to vote for him on June 6, 1908.

Very respectfully,

W. O. B. Lipps, Pension Atty.

MATTHEWS' LABOR RECORD

The following are extracts from a circular issued last fall to the United Mine Workers of America:

"The special train carrying Charles W. Fairbanks, Colonel John G. Matthews and others through portions of Kentucky, has passed and now that the smoke of the engines has cleared away it is a fit and proper time for those who eat their bread in the sweat of their own faces to carefully consider how they shall cast their votes in the coming State election. That man Matthews, who accompanied the Vice-President on his tour thro' Kentucky, is the same man who has for several months past been carrying on a stubborn contest with the union miners at Cumberland, Knox County. He is the same man Matthews, who brought suit against these miners in the courts of Knox County, when he found that he could not drive or starve them out by himself. He is the same man who, in order to defeat, humiliate and ruin those miners, went to the States of New York, West Virginia and even to the jail of Knox County, and hired

a lot of Dagoes to come to his mines and take the places of those miners, who, by his conduct were forced to give up their work. * * The motley, dirty crowd he brought in, most all of them without ability to speak our language, probably infected with all sorts of diseases, were brought into this camp and turned loose like a lot of pests among the helpless women and children residing in and around this camp. What shall become of the laborers and poor classes if the time ever comes in Kentucky when such men as Matthews shall be voted into power and official position?"

TAFT

(Continued from First Page)

Belknap and Andrew Cowan, of Louisville; Elector, John W. Barr.

Sixth District—Delegates, R. P. Ernst, of Kenton county, and J. A. McPherson, of Campbell county; Elector, J. E. Wilson of Pendleton.

Seventh District—Delegates, George L. Barnes, of Franklin county, and Charles Kerr, of Fayette county; Elector, A. W. Cottingham, of Bourbon county.

Eighth District—Delegates, Walter J. Bennett, of Madison county, and J. L. Davidson, of Lincoln county; Elector, W. L. Evrescote, of Jessamine county.

Ninth District—Delegates, Wilbur D. Coohran, of Maysville, and E. S. Hatcher.

Tenth District—Delegates, James A. Wallace, of Estill county, and Allen Cisco of Morgan county; Elector, J. J. Moore, of Pike county.

Eleventh District—Delegates, E. J. Helburn, of Middlesboro, and T. P. Cowhert, of Casey county; Elector, Lilburn Phelps, of Russell county.

MEMOIR

Mattie Montgomery was born January 2, 1892 and died April 16, 1908, age 16 years 3 months and 14 days.

She leaves a father, mother, four brothers, five sisters and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was prepared for a better world. She was confined six weeks and during her confinement she bore all her suffering without a murmur, saying that if Christ could undergo the suffering that he underwent that she could suffer a little while. She said that she wanted all the family to be united after this life, and all to be as one in the beautiful city above. She declared that when the Lord saw fit to put an end to her sufferings here she was ready to obey His call; that the road that leads to the beautiful gate was clear to her. She said to her mamma one time that if she knew that she could live the life that she wanted to live and if it was the Lord's will; she would like to get well; though she wanted the Lord's will to be done and said for all to try to be ready when the Lord called them.

THE COAT ON THE ARM.

Showing Importance of Making a "Front" in New York.

It is better to put on a stiff front and keep a stiff upper lip in this town than to have no front at all and bite your lip. It is not always the man who strolls down Broadway wearing a bland smile with a faded "mum on the lapel of his coat and with his overcoat carelessly swung across his arm who lines at Del's or who owns a seat on 'change or who goes to Europe every year to buy pictures for his gallery. Sometimes a smile covers an empty stomach and an aching heart on the midway of the great commercial artery between Herald Square and Longacre there stroll every day scores of men who carry their overcoat over one arm, regardless of temperature, simply because their "bennies" do not fit. The other day a portly chap who held a good place last season with a theatrical company strolled down Broadway. "Better slip on your coat," said a friend. "It's pretty cold, old man." "Oh, no, me boy," was the reply; "I'm not afraid of pneumonia. Besides," and his voice took on a confidential tone, "don't you see me boy, I've outgrown this coat by 40 pounds and could not get into it with a shoe horn. I can't afford a new one, but I don't like to have it thought that I don't own a coat, you know. My suit, you see, will stand scrutiny, so I wear a chest protector, and everybody thinks I'm so hardy. It's a great scheme." Then he swung off up Broadway, a picture of mystery.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Onto Him.

"No," said Hi Tragedy. "I never take a sleeper when I travel. I don't think the berths are sanitary and besides in case of accident—"

"Yes," interrupted Lowe Comedy. "I suppose walking is safer."

One Exception.

Ned—I called upon Miss Outertown last night, determined to win her. She accepted me all right.

Dick—Good for you! Carried every thing before you, eh?

Ned—Not everything. When I started to catch the last train home I carried her father's bulldog behind me.

PROTECT THE BIRDS

It some times happens that men grow up with certain beliefs about living, and never take the trouble to find out for themselves whether they are right or wrong. Other men make a study of these conditions and find out things that are a great surprise to the rest of us. It has been so about farming in many ways, and the latest place where old fashioned ideas have been upset is in regard to birds. Most farmers believe that all birds are their enemies, and kill all they can of them, and there is hardly a farmer any where but what shoots owls and hawks on sight.

But a number of government experts have been making a study of the subject and they find that the farmers in killing birds are really getting rid of some of their best friends. They admit that birds eat some from the crops and steal a few chickens but they find that they do a great deal more good than harm because they get rid of immense quantities of weed-seeds, and kill the fieldmice, rats, weasels and other little animals that do a good deal more damages to the crops than any bird can.

Most of the little birds we see around eat weed-seeds. They are just as fond of crop seeds if they can get any that suits them, but the crop seeds are too big for them, and so they turn to the weeds. Did you ever stop to think how many seeds a weed will produce in a season, and how many weeds there are, and how many there would be next year if all the seeds grew up? They would soon drive you out of house and home if it were not for the little birds that eat up the seeds. In the one state of Iowa it is calculated that sparrows alone eat up 875 tons of weed-seeds every year. Think how many acres of farm land that would spoil! And how many crops are better for not having those weeds growing up among them! What difference does a few cherries more or less make in comparison? And then there are all the other kinds of seed eating birds. The bob-white is one of the best of these, and so is the dove.

Crows and blackbirds, however, you will say, are different. It is true that they eat more of the crops, and so cost more, but they too, do a good deal of good, and many farmers think now-a-days that they pay for their keep. Their specialty is killing meadow mice and cutworms and other crop destroyers of that kind and in some sections they are very fond of the "crawdads" that spoil the bottom crops.

A great many birds live entirely on insects, and pay their way thus, and they in particular should never be molested. Such birds are the swallows, chimney swifts and warbling song birds. They eat thousands of insects in a day, and that means dollars for the farmer and comfort for all of us. Blackbirds, orioles and some hawks also eat the larger insects, such as grasshoppers and locusts, and so do a great deal of good. But every farmer turns against the hawks and owls, because the damage they do shows right up in the chicken yard. Wait a minute. How often does that owl steal a chicken, and what does he live on the rest of the time? Just figure how many mice, rats and other little pests he has killed between chickens, and how each of these animals would have lived on your corn and fodder all winter, and you will see that Mr. Owl has done you a pretty good turn, and usually that he has more than paid for the chicken. Even the "hen-hawk" is not always stealing chickens, and does a great deal of good. There are, however, three hawks that do steal more than they earn. They are the Cooper hawk, the sharp shinned hawk and the goshawk. Every farmer should shoot them on sight. But they are only three, and all the rest are the farmer's friends and helpers and do him a great deal more good alive than dead.

Charcoal is nice to keep the hens and their little folks from having stomach and bowel trouble. Give it daily.

THE MARKET

MADISON MARKET

Richmond, Ky., May 5.—There were about 1,500 cattle on the market during May Court and but few left over. The cattle did not sell as strong in the afternoon as in the forenoon on account of the extreme high prices, which rated any where from 7 to 6c. But we cannot look for these extreme prices much longer. The sheep trade seems to have a black eye. Would advise all traders to be cautious on sheep. Mule trade is higher than ever known.

Berea Prices

Eggs per dozen—11c.
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$1.25.
Apples, per bu.—\$3.00
Bacon, per lb.—10-11c.
Ham, per lb.—12½c.
Lard, per lb.—12c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb., 10c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb., 12½c.

Live Stock

Louisville, May 5, 1908.

Choice export steers	6 00	6 50
Light shipping steers	5 50	6 00
Choice butcher steers	5 25	6 00
Medium butcher steers	4 75	5 50
Common butcher steers	4 25	4 75
Choice butcher heifers	4 75	5 50
Medium butcher heifers	4 00	4 50
Common butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Choice butcher cows	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher cows	3 50	4 00
Common butcher cows	2 75	3 50
Canners	1 25	4 00
Choice fat oxen	4 50	5 00
Medium oxen	3 00	4 25
Choice bulls	3 50	4 25
Medium bulls	2 75	3 50
Common bulls	2 25	2 75
Choice veal calves	5 50	6 00
Medium veal calves	4 00	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 00
Good feeders	4 00	4 50
Medium feeders	4 00	4 50
Common feeders	3 50	4 00
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 50	4 00
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Choice stock heifers	3 25	3 75
Medium stock heifers	2 75	3 25
Common mixed stockers	2 75	3 25
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milch cows	25 00	35 00
Common milch cows	19 00	29 00

HOGS

Choice packers and butchers,	
200 to 300 lbs.	5 70
Medium packers and butchers,	
160 to 200 lbs.	5 50
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	4 25
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	3 00
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	5 10
Roughs 150-500 lbs.	2 50

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	4 50	4 75
Medium sheep	3 00	4 25
Common sheep	2 00	3 00
Bucks	2 00	3 00
Choice lambs	5 50	6 00
Good butcher lambs,	5 00	5 50
Culls and tail-ends	4 00	5 00

MESS PORK—\$9.50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11-11½c; heavy to medium 11 to 11½c.

SHOULDERS—8½c per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 8½c regular clear sides 8½c, breakfast bacon 14½c, sugar cured shoulders 8½c, bacon extra 9½c; bellies light 16c, heavy 19c.

LARD—Prime steam in tiers 8½c; pure leaf in tiers 10c, in tubs 10½c.
DRIED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count, 13c per doz. candied 14c.

BUTTER—17c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, small 15-25c per lb., large 15c, hens 12c, ducks 11c.

WHEAT—No. 2, 98c, No. 3, 96c.
CORN—No. 3 white, 71c, No. 3 mixed 71c.

OATS—New No. 3 white 54c, No. 3 mixed 52c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 90c, No. 3 Northern 88c.

It is said that there are birds that do not like red any better than does the turkey-gobbler. They will sometimes attack people wearing red hats, and have been known to attack women with red hair when out bareheaded. The catbird seems to have great antipathy to a brick red.

OHIO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

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